LIBRARY

MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

RUTLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

****

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1938

=======

RUTLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1938

*****

Members of the Public Health, Housing, Maternity & Child Welfare, and Mental Deficiency Act Committee :-

The Chairman of the Council - Alderman W.L. Sargant.

Councillors:	A.R. Beaumont,	J.J. Healey
	C. Bland,	C.H. Fleetwood-Hesketh,
	J.W. Blood,	G.K.F. Ruddle,
	Miss A.S. Brocklebank,	T.J. Sharpe,
	W.W. Williamson.	
Co-opted)	Mrs W.W. Williamson,	Mrs Makey,
members (	Lady Alice Willoughby,	Mrs Goodyear,
	Dr E.S. Edwards.	

I present a typewritten Report on the health of the County during the year 1938.

AREA AND POPULATION

The acreage, and population of each district in the County as estimated by the Registrar-General for mid-year 1938, are as follows :

District	Acregge.	Population.
Oakham Urban District	2,250	3,280
Oakham Rural District	52,553	6,165
Uppingham Rural District	24,735	5,740
Ketton Rural District	17,735	2,675
Administrative County	97,273	17,860

This is an increase of 250 on last year's estimate of 17,610.

The Oakham Urban District shows an estimated decrease of 40; the Oakham Rural District an estimated increase of 300; the Uppingham Rural District an estimated decrease of 24, and the Ketton Rural District an estimated increase of 14. It will be noted that in both Oakham town and in the Uppingham Rural District decreases are recorded, and increases in the Oakham Rural District and the Ketton Rural District.

The increase in the Oakham Rural District is due perhaps to the building of a neighbouring aerodrome, and that in the Ketton Rural District to the successful enterprise of the Cement Works.
Whether the slight decreases in Oakham and Uppingham are due to diminished activity in educational and sporting activities I am unable to say.
In the County there has been a very slight increase of 2 in the number of births, but a considerable fall in the death rate, only 189 deaths being recorded, as compared with 253 in 1937. There were only 9 deaths among infants, as compared with 13 in 1937. In Rutland the number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 63, a striking contrast to 1937 and 1933, when deaths exceeded births by 3. Influenza accounted for only two deaths, as compared with 15 in 1937. The number of deaths from cancer showed a slight increase from 30 in 1937 to 33 in 1938. The number of insured persons as given me by the Clerk to the Insurance Committee is 7,368, as compared with 6,996 in 1937.
Everything points to an increase in the population of Rutland.
Agriculture must increase in prosperity with diminished chances of obtaining food from the Colonies and foreign countries. Further, the "flight from the towns" has already begun, and in other agricultural counties the deserted " great houses" are being bought and inhabited.
The corrected Census figures for 1921 and 1931 are as follows :-

	Census 1921			Census 1931		
District	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total
Oakham Urban District	1,645	1,696	3,340	1,525	1,666	3,191
Oakham Rural District	2,883	3,116	5,999	3,028	3,118	6,146
Uppingham Rural Dist.	3,178	3,076	6,254	2,502	2,790	5,292
Ketton Rural District	1,374	1,409	2,783	1,391	1,381	2,772
Administrative County	9,080	9,292	18,376	8,446	8,955	17,401

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b30048722

The Ministry of Health requires information as to the number of inhabited houses in 1921, and as estimated in 1938 :-

District	1921.	1938 (estimated)
Oakham Urban District	885	1,015
Oakham Rural District	1,672	1,861
Uppingham Rural District	1,495	1,943
Ketton Rural District	673	792
Administrative County	4,725	5,611

The rateable value of each district in the County, and the County as a whole, and the sums represented by a penny rate are :-

District	Rateable Value	Product of a 1d Rate
Oakham Urban District	£19,323	£73
Oakham Rural District	£26,083	£103
Uppingham Rural District	£22,704	£120
Ketton Rural District	£12,032	£48
Administrative County	£37,363	£364.

EXTRACT FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.	Legitimate	Males	120.	Females	119	Total	239
	Illegitimate	"	4	"	9	"	13
	Total	"	124	"	128	"	252

BIRTH RATE 14.1

Stillbirths	Males	7.	Females	3	Total	10
	Rate per 1000 total births				38.1.		
Deaths	Males	97.	Females	92.	Total	189

DEATH RATE 10.5

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births :-

Legitimate	7	Rate	29.2
Illegitimate	2	"	153.8
Total	9	"	35.7

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :-

From sepsis	0
From other causes	0

Deaths from Measles	(all ages)	0
" " Whooping Cough	" "	0
" " Diarrhoea	(under 2 yrs)	1

During the year under review there was a serious outbreak of Diphtheria in the Oakham Urban and Rural Districts, 46 cases being notified with four deaths.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE COUNTY

These were detailed in full in my Report for 1930 and 1937.

Another Aerodrome and a permanant Camp are under consideration.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Health Services

Nursing Homes.

There is a Nursing Home in Oakham situated in Mill Street. There is now accommodation for some 8 patients, and included in this number is a maternity ward for 3 patients, a single maternity room, and a labour room fitted with a gas sterilizer.

The Rutland Memorial Hospital.

Contains 22 beds; 9 in the general wards; 8 in the children ward; 3 in the private wards, and 2 in the emergency ward. It is officered by general practitioners resident in Oakham, Uppingham, Ketton, Empingham, and Somerby in Leicestershire, and Middleton in Northants. There is no resident Medical Officer.
The Education Committee of the Rutland County Council have made arrangements for the operative treatment of enlarged tonsils and adenoids at this Institution, and in 1938 twenty-eight such operations were performed. 33 medical and 274 surgical cases were admitted during the year. Six Caesarean sections were performed.
A new X-ray plant has been installed.

The Stamford, Rutland, and General Infirmary.

68 beds are available at this Institution.
In the Fever Wards only 56 cases were admitted, consisting of 19 cases of scarlet fever, and 37 of diphtheria.
829 operations were performed. 152 were on the alimentary canal, 87 on the generative organs of women, and 209 on the ear, nose, and throat.
2,251 out-patients attended. 487 patients attended the casualty department, and 748 attended the X-ray department. 101 received dental treatment. 130 were treated in the Ophthalmic department.
57 school children from Rutland were operated on for enlarged tonsils and adenoids under arrangements made with the County Education Committee.
It is an approved training school for nurses since 1920. Two nurses became State Registered Nurses.

It is most satisfactory to record the increased use and appreciation of this Institution, not only by Rutland patients, but also by the surrounding districts. From the following villages in Rutland 244 in-patients were received :- Barrowden 6; Burley 1; Caldecott 2; Great Casterton 13; Little Casterton 4; Cottesmore 8; Edith Weston & Normanton 3; Essendine 4; Empingham 20; Exton 16; Greetham 13; Ketton 76; North Luffenham 12; South Luffenham 8; Lyddington 1, Morcott 9; Market Overton 8; Pickworth 6; Ryhall 25; Thistleton 1; Tickencote 2; Tinwell 9, and Uppingham 4.

It is interesting to observe that of £11,703 - 12- 2d received as much as £3,755 came from the Stamford Infirmary Contributory Scheme; £2,671- 3- 11d from contributions of patients; £1,312- 18- 0 from the District Councils for the treatment of infectious diseases, and £260 from Maternal and Child Welfare Authorities.
The following 31 villages in Rutland contributed £988- 3- 1d :-
Barrowden, Caldecott, Great Casterton, Little Casterton, Clipsham, Cottesmore, Edith Weston & Normanton, Empingham, Essendine, Exton, Glaston & Bisbrooke, Greetham, Ketton, Lyddington, North Luffenham, South Luffenham, Lyndon, Market Overton, Morcott, Pickworth, Ryhall & Belmisthorpe, Stretton, Thistleton, Tinwell, Tickencote, Tixover, Uppingham, and Whitwell.

Five women from Rutland were admitted to the Obstetrical Wards of Stamford Infirmary during the year 1938 for the following conditions :-

1). Albuminuria, twin birth, pyrexia, post-partum haemorrhage;
2). Placenta praevia;
3). Induction of premature labour for pulmonary tuberculosis;
4). Right occipito posterior position;
5). Malpresentation.

Leicester Royal Infirmary.

This Institution has 613 beds, of which 493 are in the Infirmary and 120 in the two convalescent homes. 250 of the 493 are reserved for males, 231 for women, and 80 for children.
68 of the 120 convalescent beds are reserved for men and are situated in the new Zachay Merton Home in Charnwood Forest, and 52 are set aside for women in the Swaithland Home.

The following out-patient clinics are now in being :-
medical & surgical, ante and post-natal, cardiological, children, dental, ear, nose and throat, eye, fractures, gynaecological, neurological, orthopaedic, psycho-therapeutic, skin, X-ray, and venereal diseases. A social service section has also been established.
A department for Radium was established in 1928, and now possesses 582 milligrammes of radium. The total sum expended on radium is £7,923- 11- 9d. 944 radium treatments were given.

9,676 patients were admitted to the wards in 1938, of whom the following lived in Rutland, viz.,
Oakham 29; Whissendine 15; Langham 7; Caldecott 8; Uppingham 5; Braunston 5; Ashwell 3; Belton 3; Market Overton 2; Ketton 2; Greetham 2; Manton 1; Empingham 1; South Luffenham 1; Egleton 1; Cottesmore 1; Ridlington 1, and Preston 1.

45,019 attended as out-patients and casualties, of whom 184 came from Rutland.

Under the new Cancer Act it is hoped that an approved Centre will be established at the Leicester Royal Infirmary.

The Chronic Sick

The only Institution in Rutland for the accommodation of the chronic sick is the Oakham Public Assistance Institution.
It affords accommodation for 16 men and 29 women - a total of 45.
No beds are reserved for maternity cases.
It is also a Certified Institution under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and 11 certified female defectives were accommodated at this Institution at the end of the year 1938.

The following beds were occupied on December 31st 1938 :-

Men.		Women	
Provided 16.	Occupied 12.	Provided 16.	Occupied 14.

The average number of beds occupied was 38: the highest 42, and the lowest 35.
The total number of deaths was 21: 7 from circulatory diseases, 10 from malignant disease, 1 from diseases of the respiratory system, 1 from genito-urinary disease, and 2 from nervous disease.
No operations under a general anaesthetic were performed.
For many years past no accommodation has been provided for cases of tuberculosis of the lungs.
Forty-four patients were discharged during the year, all of them being adults. One trained nurse and two assistant nurses are employed.

Infectious Diseases

The Ketton Rural District continued its arrangements with Stamford Infirmary. During the year one case of scarlet fever was treated.
At the end of the year the Ketton Rural District Council terminated its contract with the Stamford & Rutland General Infirmary, and a fresh contract was made with the Melton Mowbray Isolation Hospital for the admission of cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, and puerperal pyrexia at a charge of £85 per annum, and a weekly charge of £1- 1- 0 per patient, together with charges for ambulance service and sera.
The Oakham Urban, Oakham Rural, and Uppingham Rural District Councils send their cases to the Melton Mowbray Isolation Hospital.
During the year 44 cases of diphtheria, 2 of puerperal fever, 1 of poliomyelitis, and 1 of paratyphoid were treated in this Institution.

Mental Diseases

In-patient provision is made for these cases at the Leicestershire & Rutland Mental Hospital at Narborough, where 737 beds are available., and of these 39 beds were occupied by Rutland patients on December 31st 1938.
Accommodation is also available for cases of early mental breakdown under the Mental Treatment Act 1930 at this Institution.
During the year 1938 two "Voluntary" and 1 " Temporary" patient was admitted from Rutland.

Mental Deficiency

At the time of writing, August 1939, one male and one female patient were admitted to Stretton Hall during 1939, and one female was transferred from Stretton Hall to the Oakham Certified Institution, so that we now have 12 patients at Stretton Hall Institution - 6 males and 6 females.
At the end of the year 1938 four males were at Stoke Park Colony, 5 at Stretton Hall Institution, 2 at the Mountsorrel Institution, and 2 at Princess Christian's Colony. Eleven female patients were in the Certified Institution of the Oakham Union, 1 at St Mary's Home Alton, 6 at Stretton Hall, 1 at Stapleton Public Assistance Institution near Bristol, and 1 at Seafield Home, Liverpool.
Two males and 1 female were in State Institutions.
Three males and 2 females were under Guardianship.

Ante-Natal Examinations

The Scheme for the ante-natal examination of uninsured women has been in operation during the year. Up to the end of the year 75 reports had been received. 54 of these patients were perfectly normal. Four suffered from varicose veins, 1 was reported as having a slightly contracted pelvis but had a normal confinement, 2 had vaginal discharges, 1 suffered from anaemia, 1 from albuminuria, 1 patient had asthma, 1 ante-partum haemorrhage, 1 suffered from debility, and in 2 cases the position of the baby was faulty.

One Doctor sent in 20 ante-natal reports, one sent 9, one sent 11; one sent 8, one sent 5; two sent 4, and the others were distributed in two's and three's.
Altogether 11 of the 20 doctors practising in Rutland sent in reports.

28.6 per cent of the Rutland mothers were examined, as compared with 16.8 per cent in 1937.

Two midwives sent 11 cases each to doctors; one midwife sent 9 cases; one sent 3; one 7; two 6; four sent 3 cases each, two 2 cases, and one 1 case.

In Leicestershire with 4,663 registered births 1,399 women were examined ante-natally, or 29.8%. 814 were examined by general practitioners and 585 by Assistant Medical Officers of the Leicestershire County Council.
In Gloucestershire with 5,441 births, 2,640 women were examined ante-natally, or 48.2%. In addition 25 women were examined post-natally.

Our results compared with other counties are unsatisfactory.

Dental Treatment

Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, and for pre-school children is also available.
Only 16 mothers availed themselves of the facilities offered, and 6 pre-school children, as compared with 18 mothers and 4 pre-school children in 1937. Ten artificial dentures were supplied during the year, as compared with 8 last year.

Very few reports of other medical officers are to hand.
In Leicestershire and Gloucestershire schemes are in working order, but the number of persons treated is not given.
In Cheshire with 10,326 births only 246 mothers applied for treatment, or 2.3 per cent. Only 3 dentures were provided.
In the West Riding of Yorkshire with 23,246 births, 558 expectant and nursing mothers received treatment, or 2.4 per cent.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

In the Oakham Urban, Rural, and Uppingham Rural Districts bacteriological examinations are undertaken by the Virol Research Laboratories.
In the Ketton Rural District swabs from suspected cases of diphtheria are sent to the Clinical Research Association, London.

Examination of sputum for the tubercle bacillus is undertaken by the County Medical Officer, who also examined samples from venereal disease patients, and samples of hair for the ringworm fungus.
During the year 1938 72 samples were examined by the County Medical Officer, viz :-

Samples of sputum	58
Samples for gonococci	13
Samples of hair for ringworm	1

Samples of blood for the Wassermann reaction and other work in connection with cerebro-spinal meningitis, venereal disease, and inoculation work in connection with tuberculosis is undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

VACCINATION

Summary of Vaccination Officer's Returns for 1938.

Number of Births	243	(234)
Successful Vaccinations	54	(46)
Died Unvaccinated	7	(10)
Statutory Declarations received	169	(178)
Removed from District	13	(4)

The figures in brackets refer to the results for 1937.
The small number of vaccinated children is noteworthy.

There is only one Vaccination Officer for the whole County, and the following are the medical practitioners who perform the duties of Public Vaccinators :-

Dr N.J. Barton,	Barrowden,
Dr T. Clapperton,	Oakham,
Dr E.S. Edwards,	Empingham,
Dr E.M.R. Hutton,	Ketton,
Dr C.E. Williams,	Market Overton.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

During the year 1938 Quarterly Returns were received from the District Poor Law Medical Officers.

Dr Barton informs me that in the first Quarter of the year he saw 19 patients; in the second Quarter 20; in the third 18, and in the last Quarter 16, but as several of these were continued from Quarter to Quarter 30 patients were seen during the year.
His district includes Uppingham, Barrowden, Belton & Wardley, Bisbrooke, Glaston, South Luffenham, Pilton, Wing, Morcott, Lyndon, Lyddington, Preston, Ridlington, Ayston, Stoke Dry, Caldecott, Seaton, and Thorpe-by-Water. The salary is £67 per year.

Dr Edwards informs me that he treated 16 patients during the March Quarter, 9 in the June Quarter, 12 in the September Quarter, and 9 in the December Quarter - a total of 44, but as some of these were duplicates the total number was 38.
His district includes Edith Weston, Empingham, Normanton, Exton, Horne, Tickencote, Whitwell, Essendine, Great & Little Casterton, Pickworth, and Ryhall. The salary is £50 per year.

Dr Clapperton saw 22 patients in the March Quarter; 28 in the June Quarter; 17 in the September Quarter, and 16 in the December Quarter, a total of 83, but as some of these were duplicates the total number is 65.
His district comprises Oakham, Ashwell, Barleythorpe, Braunston, Brooke, Burley, Cottesmore, Egleton, Manton, Gunthorpe, Hambleton, Langham, Leighfield, and Whissendine.
The salary is £43 per year.

Dr Williams saw 1 patient in the March Quarter, 1 in the June Quarter, 1 in the September Quarter, and none in the last Quarter, but 2 of these were duplicates, so that only two patients were seen.
His salary is £28 a year.

Dr Hutton informs me that she treated 7 patients in the March Quarter, 5 in the June Quarter, 6 in the September Quarter, and 4 in the December Quarter, a total of 22, but as several were duplicates only 10 patients were treated. Her salary is £14 a year.

Our returns, therefore, give 143 patients attended at a total cost of £200 a year.
The remuneration of the Medical Officers in your County should receive your early attention.

MIDWIVES ACT 1936

This Scheme was fully detailed in my Report for 1937.
I have come to the conclusion that the Scheme might be considerably improved if the midwives were employed by the County Council and their work confined to midwifery alone.
District Nurses would have to be employed in addition, but they could then undertake the nursing of septic and infectious cases which it is inadvisable for them to undertake when their attendance at a confinement is required.

The small size of the County would render it possible for the scheme to be worked satisfactorily by four midwives, who would work together and deputize one for the other.
It has been found difficult to arrange for the nurse or nurses of one Association to undertake work in another district.
This renders the arrangement of post-graduate courses difficult.
Further, the rather frequent change of staff is to me surprising, when compared with the long duration of service of County nurses.
In this County our School Nurse has been in office for 18 years, and our Health Visitor for 15 years.

BIRTH RATE

252 children were born in the County during the year 1938, an increase of 2 on last year. The births recorded since 1910 are as follows :-

1910 - 397; 1911 - 413; 1912 - 404; 1913 - 295; 1914 - 369; 1915 -376;
1916 - 311; 1917 - 273; 1918 - 263; 1919 - 241; 1920 - 397; 1921 -360;
1922 - 334; 1923 - 306; 1924 - 317; 1925 - 288; 1926 - 299; 1927 -254;
1928 - 261; 1929 - 261; 1930 - 269; 1931 - 267; 1932 - 268; 1933 -229;
1934 - 236; 1935 - 243; 1936 - 254; 1937 - 250; 1938 - 252.

The number of births exceeds the number of deaths by 63.

The distribution of the births, and the rates in each area of the County are as follows :-

Oakham Urban District	38	Rate	11.5	(16.8)
Oakham Rural District	95	"	15.4	(13.4)
Uppingham Rural District	79	"	13.7	(11.2)
Ketton Rural District	40	"	14.9	(13.7)
Administrative County	252	"	14.1	(14.1)

The figures in brackets refer to the figures for the year 1937.

The rate for the whole County is 14.1 per 1000 of the population, as compared with 14.1 for 1937; 14.3 for 1936; 13.7 for 1935; 13.2 for 1934; 12.7 for 1933, and 14.7 for 1932.

The highest birth rate occurred in the Oakham Rural District, and the lowest in the Uppingham Rural District. In England and Wales as a whole the birth rate was 15.1 per 1000 of the total population; for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 15.0; for the 148 smaller towns 15.4, and for London 13.4.

The German birth rate for 1937 was 18.8; the Italian 22.9; the French 14.7; the Russian 30.8, and the Union of South Africa 25.9.

I am not in a position to say how the Rutland birth rate compares with that of other county areas, because neither the Report of the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health nor that of the Registrar-General are to hand for the year 1938. However, owing to the courtesy of several County Medical Officers I am able to state the birth rate of the following counties :-

Gloucestershire	15.3;	Leicestershire	15.3
Cheshire	14.4;	West Riding, Yorks	15.1.

It will be seen that the number of births is a little lower than in other counties.

This year there has been a slight diminution in the fall of the birth rate. So far the Government has taken no steps to check this decline, such as are taken in Russia, where so much more is done collectively for maternity and infancy than in any other country in the world. To every woman in the U.S.S.R. medical care during pregnancy is provided free of charge, followed by hospital treatment for the confinement. Further 12 or 16 weeks leave of absence from work on whatever wages she has been earning, constant medical supervision and aid, the right to be reinstated in her job when medically fit, with regular intervals of freedom from work every 3 to 3½ hours, and a grant of money for the clothing of the infant are allowed. Creches are also provided for infants and young children between the ages of 2 months and 5 years. The declared object of these measures is to ensure that a woman should earn as much by being a mother as she did in her occupation. This contrasts favourably with what heppens in British and some other government services, where in some cases the expectant mother has been dismissed or has lost her salary.

Sir Arthur Newsholme, formerly Chief Medical Officer to the Local Government Board (now the Ministry of Health) and his Colleague Dr J.A. Kingsbury, write :-

" The hygienic care of mothers and their children have filled us with admiration and with wonder that such good work should be undertaken when the finances of the country are at low ebb. "

During the year 8 legitimate and 2 illegitimate stillbirths were registered in Rutland. 5 of the legitimate were males,and 3 females. The two illegitimate stillbirths occurred in males.

The number and rates per 1000 of the population in each area of the County are :-

				(1937)
Oakham Urban District	1	Rate	.30	(.60)
Oakham Rural District	5	"	.81	(.85)
Uppingham Rural District	3	"	.52	(.17)
Ketton Rural District	1	"	.37	(.37)
Administrative County	10	"	.55	(.51)

The Oakham Rural District has again the highest stillbirth rate, and the Oakham Urban District the lowest. With the exception of the Oakham Rural District these figures compare favourably with the country as a whole. In England as a whole the stillbirth rate per 1000 of the population was .60 (.60); for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns .65 (.67); for the 148 smaller towns .60 (.64); and for London .48 (.54). The figures in brackets refer to 1937.

The Notification of Births Act of 1907 was adopted by the Rutland County Council in 1915. During the year under review 229 of the 252 registered live births were notified to the County Medical Officer, a percentage of 90, as compared with 86% notified last year, and 94% notified in 1936. Seven stillbirths were also notified.
160 of these births were notified by midwives and 76 by doctors or parents.

The number of cases notified by each Midwife was as follows :-

Uppingham Nursing Association.	Nurse	Salmon	17
	"	Wing	11
	"	Windross	3
Oakham Nursing Association:	"	Linegar	19
	"	Royce	1
Barrowden Nursing Association.	"	Cashen	17
Ketton Nursing Association;	"	[illegible]	8
	"	[illegible]	2
Ryhall Nursing Association	"	Jackson	15
Langham Nursing Association.	"	May	9
Greetham Nursing Association	"	Green	4
	"	Kelly	16
Empingham Nursing Association;	"	Boden	5
	"	Berresford	12
Midwife in Private Practice	"	Bryan	20

Medical aid was summoned by the midwives in 65 instances; in 13 for ruptured perinaeum; in 10 cases on account of prolonged and difficult labour; in 4 for uterine inertia; in 7 on account of discharge from the baby's eyes; in 4 for albuminuria; in 4 for feebleness of baby; in 3 for stillbirth; in 2 for rise of temperature; in 2 on account of haemorrhage, and for one each of the following conditions :- blisters (baby); pain in back; swelling of hand; imperforate anus; tongue tie; prematurity; breech presentation; footling presentation; swelling of leg; spina bifida; miscarriage; cleft palate; adherent placenta; threatened abortion; hare lip, and inability to feed baby.

Fifty-six claims were paid by the County Council under the Midwives Act 1918 during the year. The whole of the fee was recovered from the patients in 36 cases, and a part of the fee in 15 cases.

239 of the 252 living children born in Rutland in 1938 were legitimate, and 13 illegitimate. The numbers of illegitimate children born in the County since 1912 are as follows :-

1912 - 21;	1913 - 13;	1914 - 21;	1915 - 18;	1916 - 29;	1917 - 18;
1918 - 26;	1919 - 22;	1920 - 20;	1921 - 27;	1922 - 26;	1923 - 17;
1924 - 17;	1925 - 16;	1926 - 12;	1927 - 17;	1928 - 11;	1929 - 15;
1930 - 9;	1931 - 12;	1932 - 17;	1933 - 11;	1934 - 12;	1935 - 9;
1936 - 14;	1937 - 18;	1938 - 13.			

The percentage of illegitimate to total births is 5.1.

In Gloucestershire it is 3.5; in Leicestershire 2.7; in Cheshire 2.7; and in the West Riding of Yorkshire 3.7.

DEATH RATE

One-hundred and eighty-nine deaths were recorded in the County during the year 1938, a crude rate of 10.5 per 1000, but if allowance is made for age and sex the comparative death rate is only 8.0.

The death rate for England and Wales as a whole was 11.8; for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 11.7; for the 148 smaller towns 11.0; and for London 11.4.

The number of deaths in the County since 1900 are as follows :-

1900 - 266; 1901 - 301; 1902 - 264; 1903 - 253; 1904 - 264; 1905 - 284;
1906 - 281; 1907 - 257; 1908 - 171; 1909 - 295; 1910 - 229; 1911 - 256;
1912 - 213; 1913 - 280; 1914 - 260; 1915 - 307; 1916 - 236; 1917 - 221;
1918 - 311; 1919 - 250; 1920 - 195; 1921 - 241; 1922 - 197; 1923 - 209;
1924 - 219; 1925 - 257; 1926 - 231; 1927 - 203; 1928 - 203; 1929 - 260;
1930 - 200; 1931 - 234; 1932 - 220; 1933 - 264; 1934 - 239; 1935 - 203;
1936 - 249; 1937 - 253; 1938 - 189.

The deaths from all causes and the rates in each area were :-

Oakham Urban District	49	Crude Rate	14.9;	Comparative Rate		11.4;
Oakham Rural District	59	" "	9.5;	"	"	7.8;
Uppingham Rural District	57	" "	9.9;	"	"	7.6;
Ketton Rural District	24	" "	8.2;	"	"	7.1;
Administrative County	189	" "	10.5;	"	"	8.0.

The Oakham Urban District has the highest death rate, and the Ketton Rural District has the lowest rate. The death rates in other counties are as follows :-

Leicestershire	10.43;	Gloucestershire	12.8;
Cheshire	11.6;	West Riding Yorks	11.6.

The principal causes of the 189 deaths in Rutland were :-

	1938.	1937.
Heart Disease	39	53
Cancer	38	30
Cerebral Haemorrhage	18	18
Other Circulatory Diseases	16	24
Bronchitis	3	10
Pneumonia	8	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	7
Nephritis	8	8
Congenital Causes	7	7
Violence	9	7
Influenza	2	15
Suicide	4	4
Diabetes	5	8
Diphtheria	4	-
Other Defined Diseases	23	28

The age distribution of the 189 deaths was as follows :-

0 - 1 years	10	(13)	
1 - 2 "	2	(3)	
2 - 5 "	0	(1)	
5 - 15 "	6	(5)	
15 - 25 "	8	(3)	
25 - 35 "	4	(8)	
35 - 45 "	10	(8)	
45 - 55 "	8	(12)	
55 - 65 "	22	(31)	
65 - 75 "	45	(55)	
75 years and over	74	(114)	Figures in brackets refer to 1937.

It is gratifying to note that 119, or 62 per cent, of these deaths occurred in persons over 65 years of age, and 39 per cent of all deaths were in persons over 75 years of age.

For the last year copies of all death certificates have been sent to me by the Registrars of Births & Deaths. There is not much of interest to record. This year there were no deaths of persons over the age of 100, but there were four deaths among persons over the age of 90. Three occurred in women and 1 in a man. One of the women, aged 99, died after fracturing her thigh. The other three deaths were due to cardio-vascular disease. There were two deaths between the ages of 1 and 2 years. Both were due to broncho-pneumonia, but in one of them otitis media, or ear discharge, was a complication. There were 6 deaths in children between 5 and 15 years. Four died from diphtheria, 2 boys aged 5 and 11, and two girls aged 8 and 9 years. One girl died from a tumour of the brain at the age of 15. I had seen her in my capacity as School Medical Officer and was fortunate enough to obtain her admission to Queen's Square Hospital. She was operated on, but it was impossible to remove the growth in its entirety. A boy of 12 died from heart failure after influenza. Among other youthful deaths I record 2 deaths from lobar pneumonia in young women aged 18 and 20 years, another death from pneumonia in a youth of 20, and a death from pneumococcal septicaemia in a youth aged 18.

One wonders whether the new remedy " M-B.693" was tried in these cases.

Thirty-nine persons died from heart disease, 14 being men and 25 women. 25 of these occurred in persons over 75; 9 in persons over 65; 4 in persons over 55, and one in a man over 25. Seven of these deaths occurred in the town of Oakham, 11 in the Oakham Rural District, 17 in the Uppingham Rural District, and 4 in the Ketton Rural District. In only 3 of the 39 is the affected valve mentioned. One man died from mitral stenosis, 1 female from mitral regurgitation, and in the last - a male - mitral disease is alone mentioned.

The now fashionable diagnosis of coronary thrombosis, or embolism, accounts for 4 deaths; 1 in a male aged 74; 1 in a male aged 72, and 1 in a female aged 72. A death from acute coronary thrombosis is noteworthy as occurring in a young man aged 32.

There were 38 deaths from cancer, as compared with 30 in 1937. This gives a death rate of 2.1, as compared with 1.61 for England and Wales. Twenty-two of these 38 deaths occurred in men, and 16 in women. 6 of the deaths in males occurred in persons over 75 years of age; 11 deaths in males were registered at the 65 and under 75 years period; 3 deaths were in males over 55; 1 in a male over 35, and 1 in a male over 25. Seven of the deaths in females occurred at ages over 75; 6 in females over 65; 1 in a female over 55, and 2 in females over 45. Thirteen affected the stomach - 4 females and 9 males: 3 the rectum; 2 in females and 1 male. The ovary was affected in 3, the uterus in 1, the vulva in 1, and the breast in 1 female. The gullet was affected in two males, and the larynx in another male. Cancer of the colon accounted for 6 deaths - 2 in males and 4 in females. A young man of 27 suffered from malignant glands in the neck, and secondary growths occurred in the spinal cord. Cancer of the skin of the face caused the death of a man aged 57, and cancer of the kidney occurred in two males aged 69 and 35.

In England and Wales as a whole in 1936 cancer of the stomach caused the largest number of deaths, 12,787 persons having succumbed to this form of disease. The female breast was next affected, with 7,149 deaths. Cancer of the colon caused 7,010 deaths, and cancer of the rectum 5,386 deaths. The high susceptibility of the alimentary tract is noteworthy.

Mr H.T. Hamilton, Clerk to the Rutland Insurance Committee, informs me that only one case of cancer was treated during the year by the Rutland Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign. This was a case of cancer of the neck of the womb. She died in the following year.

I have examined the reports of other County Medical Officers and find that in Leicestershire no special campaign was undertaken against this disease, which was the cause of 463 deaths.

In Gloucestershire, where 582 persons died from cancer, a fee of £1-1- 0 per week is paid towards the cost of patients undergoing radium treatment at Bristol. In the West Riding of Yorkshire, where 2,325 deaths are recorded, the Council has arranged with three radium centres situated at Leeds, Bradford, and Sheffield. At Leeds and Bradford a fee of 12/6d per day per patient is charged. This includes in-patient maintenance and specialist treatment. For out-patients treatment the fee is 5/- per patient per treatment. At Sheffield a per capita payment of £5- 11- 0 is made. This covers the whole cost of treatment, but does not pay for maintenance in hospital, for which a charge of 9/- per day per treatment is made. 259 new cases were treated, and 74 re-admissions are recorded. The average duration or stay of treatment was 17 days at Bradford and Leeds, and 16 days at Sheffield. The total cost to the County was £3-210.

In Cheshire, with 930 deaths in 1938, treatment is provided at the Council's Hospital at Clatterlidge, where radium and operative treatment are provided.

80 patients were treated. This Council also provided treatment at the Manchester Christie Hospital at a cost of £4- 4- 0 per week, and where deep X-ray therapy is required the fee is £10- 10- 0 per case treated to a conclusion. At the Chester Royal Infirmary in-patient treatment costs 8/- per day; out-patient treatment 2/- per attendance, and varying charges for radium varying from £1- 1- 0 to £12- 12- 0.

The National Radium Commission has issued an interesting report, from which it appears that 91 per cent of rodent ulcers are curable by radium. The results from cancer of the skin are not so good; only 44.5 per cent are cured after 5 years. Large amounts of radium up to 5 g. were used for the treatment of cancer of the mouth, pharynx, and larynx. The results obtained compared favourably with those obtained by surgery. The results of treatment of cancer of the neck of the womb vary according to the stage of the disease. In the early cases 81 per cent are cured, but in the advanced stage only 8.5 per cent are cured. In 701 cases in all stages of the disease treated at the Marie Curie Hospital, 37 per cent were cured. It is interesting to note that in those distressing cases of sarcoma of bone which so frequently attack young persons, the prognosis is still very grave but a small number of cases have survived for periods of three to five years without losing their arms or legs.

Every year radium is replacing surgery. Of 23,579 cases of cancer 6,823 cases, or 28.9 per cent, were treated by surgical methods alone, and 8,932, or 37.9 per cent, by radium alone.

A few notes on the warning signs of cancer of various organs and treatment recommended, with results, will not be out of place.

Cancer of the stomach should be thought of in elderly persons. If dyspeptic symptoms persist for more than a few weeks, an X-ray photograph should be taken at once. Pain is not at first severe, nothing but a fullness in the stomach. Loss of appetite is suspicious.

The latest results of surgical treatment, if performed in the early stages of the ailment before the glands or kernels of the stomach are involved, results in cure in over 40 per cent of the cases.

Cancer of the gall bladder is heralded by pain under the right ribs. Such cases are often (but not always) associated with gall stones. The gall bladder should be removed if it contains gall stones, but the results are poor if cancer is present as well as gall stones.

Cancer of the breast appears as a small lump. All such cases should be submitted to operation of an exploratory nature, and pathological examination performed. The results of early operation are extremely good; 86 per cent or more are cured, but subsequently frequent examinations are necessary. Recurrences have been known to occur 31 years after operation.

Cancer of the lung is becoming increasingly common. A common symptom is cough with expectoration streaked with blood. Such cases should be X-rayed. Removal of the lung by surgery is,in the early stages, attended by excellent results. In more advanced cases radium introduced down the branches of the windpipe gives relief but not cure.

Cancer of the tongue occurs as a wart, an ulcer or a nodule. Innocent growths are rare and cancerous are common.

Syphilis is often a cause of confusion, but if any lump on the tongue does not respond to anti-syphilitic treatment within 14 days surgical opinion should be obtained. Radiation is the method of choice, and 26 per cent of the cases are said to be cured.

In cancer of the rectum, or back passage, the suspicious symptom is bleeding. When this occurs, the doctor should be asked to examine the back passage. 90 per cent of cancers are said to be cured by surgery alone. Radium treatment is not in favour.

Cancer of the neck of the womb must be suspected when the woman has a discharge after sexual intercourse, or after a ride in an omnibus. The disease is confined to women who have had children. Treatment is by radium and the results are good.

Cancer of the larynx involving the vocal cord causes hoarseness followed by shortness of breath. In early cases surgical operation is desirable. The tumour in such cases can be removed, and a reasonably useful voice is retained. In advanced cases the larynx should be removed. The extrinsic growths of the larynx are more serious. Difficulty in swallowing and dyspnoea occur more readily. The most satisfactory form of treatment is by large doses of radium. With this treatment patients have remained well for seven years.

Cerebral haemorrhage accounts for 18 deaths, 8 occurring in men and 10 in women. 12 occurred in persons over 75; 3 in persons over 65; 1 in a person over 45, and 1 in a person over 25.

Sixteen persons succumbed to "Other Circulatory Diseases", 9 being men and 7 women. Nine of these deaths occurred in persons over 75, 6 in persons over 65, and 1 in a person over 55. Actually the number of deaths from circulatory disease is higher than 16, for on as many as 11 death certificates arterio-sclerosis is mentioned among other causes of death, and in another 6 disease of the coronary vessels of the heart occurred. In addition high blood pressure is mentioned as a contributory cause in 8. It is obvious, therefore, that the medicine of the future must concern itself with diseases of the blood vessels. New blood vessels are required for old.

There were 4 deaths from suicide in Rutland in 1938. All of them were in men, aged 75, 26, 53, and 18 years. The first two committed suicide by hanging, the third cut his throat, and the last poisoned himself by taking potassium cyanide.

There were 9 deaths from violence, 6 males and 3 females. Among these were 3 deaths from collisions between motor cycles and motor cars. One death was caused by the crashing of an aeroplane. Three females lost their lives from shock and toxaemia following on broken bones. A man of 66 died from shock after being submerged in water, and another fell from a roof.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

By rate of infant mortality is meant the ratio of deaths occurring in children under 1 year of age to every 1000 births.

In Rutland 9 (13) infants died before reaching the age of 1 year - a mortality rate of 35.7 (52). In England and Wales as a whole the infant mortality rate was 53 (58); for the 148 smaller towns 51 (55); for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 57 (62), and for London 57 (60). The figures in brackets refer to last year - 1937.

In Leicestershire the infant mortality rate was 44; in Cheshire 47.4; in West Riding of Yorkshire 51, and in Gloucestershire 46.

The number of infants succumbing in each year in the County of Rutland and the mortality rates since 1910 are as follows :-

Year	Number of infants dying under 1 year of age.	Rate
1910	31	75.0.
1911	40	92.3
1912	16	39.6
1913	24	56.0
1914	32	86.7
1915	33	86.7
1916	24	77.1
1917	21	76.9
1918	18	68.9
1919	22	90.1
1920	25	62.9
1921	16	44.4
1922	12	35.9
1923	17	55.5
1924	23	72.5
1925	23	79.8
1926	18	60.2
1927	16	62.8
1928	12	45.9
1929	22	84.2
1930	12	44.8

Year	Number of Infants dying under 1 year of age.	Rate
1931	7	26.2
1932	9	33.5
1933	12	52.4
1934	12	50.8
1935	10	41.1
1936	11	43.3
1937	13	52.0
1938	9	35.7

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the rates in each area of the County are :-

				(1937)
Oakham Urban District	3	Rate	78.9	(53.0)
Oakham Rural District	3	"	31.5	(114.0)
Uppingham Rural District	1	"	12.6	(15.0)
Ketton Rural District	2	"	50.0	(.0)
Administrative County	9	"	35.7	(52.0)

The Oakham Urban District has the highest and the Uppingham Rural District the lowest infantile mortality rate.

Throughout the country as a whole the infantile mortality rate has been very low, and the figure in Rutland is considerably below that of other county areas. Three of the 9 infants who died were males and 6 females. One of the boys died from prematurity aged 1 month, the second died from prematurity aged 2 weeks, and the third died from microcephaly or lack of brain development at the age of 3 weeks. One of the girls died from broncho-pneumonia at the age of 11 months, and another from diarrhoea at the age of 4 months. Two of the other females died from prematurity at the age of 1 month, and two more were prematurely born, succumbing at the age of 7 and 8 days.

HEALTH VISITING

From January 1st 1938 to December 31st 1938 Nurse L. Edmonds has assidously visited the homes of all new born infants, and children under school age. Her work in this (as in other departments of the Council's public health service) has been most excellently performed.

She paid 84 visits to expectant mothers, 72 of these being first visits. 2,603 visits were paid to infants under 1 year of age, 310 of these being first visits. To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years 3,012 visits were paid. Altogether Nurse Edmonds made 5,699 visits during the year, compared with 5,585 last year.

The record cards of the 310 infants who were visited for the first time were examined in detail. In 22 no record was made of the method of feeding. I find that 211 of the 288 others, or 73 per cent, were breast fed; 52, or 21% were bottle fed, and 16, or 6%, were partly breast and partly bottle fed. 35 of the 61 bottle fed infants were reared on cows' milk; 5 on Nestle's milk; 12 on "Cow and Gate"; 6 on Ostermilk, 2 on Allenbury's Food, and 1 on Neaves' Food.

A record as regards the use of a comforter or dummy teat was made in 258 cases. 29 made use of this insanitary appliance, and 222 did not.

295 of the 310 infants were sturdy, healthy youngsters. 6 were delicate, and 9 died during the period of the Nurse's visits, 1 from convulsions, 4 from prematurity, 2 from broncho-pneumonia, 1 from gastro-enteritis, and 1 was a Caesarean section baby.

The method of feeding the 6 non-thriving infants was as follows :-

Breast Fed,	2 or 3.3 per cent of the total breast fed;	
Bottle and/or Breast & Bottle	4 or 66 per cent of the total bottle and/or breast and bottle fed.	

This is evidence in favour of breast feeding.

One child suffered from umbilical hernia and three from eczema.

The child with hernia was supplied with an umbilical belt.

254 of the babies slept in a separate cot; 16 slept in the same bed as the parents, and in 40 cases no record was made.

The clothing of the infants was satisfactory in every case.

The health of the mother was described as good in 292, and as poor or only fair in 18.

Fourteen of the mothers had bad teeth; some of these were treated under the Dental Scheme: others refused treatment. Two suffered from constipation, 1 from anaemia, 1 from goitre, and 1 from white leg. Only one of the mothers was described as dirty and slovenly.

The following rather scanty bedroom accommodation was noted :-

10	persons	sleeping	in	3 bedrooms	1 case
9	"	"	"	2 "	3 cases
6	"	"	"	2 "	5 "
4	"	"	"	1 bedroom	1 case.

Only one house was described as dirty and neglected. Several houses were damp, but on the whole the housing conditions and cleanliness were very much better than in past years.

Maternity Outfits

You have continued to supply maternity outfits, and during the year under review 60 outfits were supplied.

Supply of Milk to Necessitious Mothers

During the year free grants of cows' milk were made for the use of 37 infants. Each case is considered by the Public Health Committee, 2 pints of milk a day for 3 months being the usual allowance.

A total of 490 gallons of milk was given during the year.

CASES OF DIFFICULT LABOUR

During the year 1938 five patients were admitted to the Maternity Wards at Stamford Infirmary under the Rutland County Council's Scheme. One unmarried mother was sent to an approved Hostel at Wolverhampton. Dr Lilley, the Consultant Obstetrical Surgeon, saw four cases in consultation with practitioners. One was a case of pyrexia. He advised admission to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Melton. This was done and the patient recovered. The second was a case of obesity with questionable pelvic contraction. She was admitted to Stamford Infirmary where the position was found to be a right occipto posterior. Rotation was performed.

Forceps delivery was difficult as the infant was large, weighing 9 lbs 2 ozs. The third case was one referred to me in my capacity as Tuberculosis Officer. She was four months pregnant. The disease was extensive, and tubercle bacilli were present in the sputum. She had, in previous years, been treated at a Sanatorium in Leicester.
An artificial pneumothorax had been tried and division of the phrenic nerve performed. Both of these proceedings were unsuccessful.
On Dr Lilley's advice she was admitted to Stamford Infirmary and induction was successfully performed. For a time she did well, but subsequently had a febrile attack with spread of the disease.
The fourth case was one of slight pelvic contraction with raised blood pressure. No special difficulty was anticipated, nor was any experienced.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1932

Nurse Edmonds has been appointed Visitor under this Act.
At the end of the year 10 persons were receiving children for reward, and 10 children were on the Register. All were well cared for and in a satisfactory condition.

ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT

During the year one child under school age was in residence at the Manfield Orthopaedic Hospital Northampton on account of bow legs. He was discharged from Hospital early in 1939, having made satisfactory progress, and attends the Out-patient Orthopaedic Clinic at the Peterborough Memorial Hospital from time to time.
Four school children were resident in approved Institutions during the year.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

Uppingham Nursing Association.

The County Council makes a grant of £210 a year to the funds of this Association, which includes a special grant of £20 for the village of Belton. Two fully trained nurse-midwives are employed.
The district includes the town of Uppingham, and the villages of Belton, Ayston, Lyddington, Preston, Ridlington, Seaton, Stoke-Dry, Thorpe-by-Water, Wardley, and Caldecott.

From October 1st 1937 to September 30th 1938 4,243 visits were made by the nurses, as compared with 4,229 in the previous year.
The visits were grouped as follows :-

Midwifery cases	16;	visits	335.	Medical visits	1,153
Maternity cases	15;	visits	308.	Surgical visits	876
Ante-natal visits			251.	Casual visits	1,307
Post-natal visits			13.		

In addition to the grant from the Rutland County Council the following additional sums were raised in each locality :- Uppingham £190- 11-5d; Ayston £3; Belton £20; Caldecott £8- 15- 9d; Lyddington £15- 9- 6d; Preston £13-14-0; Ridlington £9- 7- 6d; Seaton & Thorpe £14- 12- 0; Stoke Dry £2- 7- 0.
There are approximately 650 members of this Association.

Barrowden & District Nursing Association

The Rutland County Council subsidizes this Association to the extent of £90 per annum. The work is carried out by Nurse Cashen, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate. The Association undertakes work in the villages of Barrowden, South Luffenham, Morcott, Wing, Glaston, and Bisbrooke.
During the year ended September 30th 1938 Nurse Cashen attended :- 6 maternity cases, 8 midwifery cases, 64 general cases, and paid 1,969 visits.
The total number of subscribers is 260.

Ryhall and District Nursing Association

Nurse Jackson, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate, carries out the work of this Association, which receives a grant of £10 per annum from the Rutland County Council, and undertakes work in the villages of Ryhall, Essendine, Belmisthorpe, Great and Little Casterton, and Pickworth.
The following is the record of the work done from April 1st 1938 to March 31st 1939 :-

Midwifery cases	13
Maternity cases	3
Ante-natal visits	116
Surgical & medical visits	1,062
Casual visits	1,053

The Nurse made 3,275 visits, as compared with 2,574 last year.
There are 152 subscribers.

Oakham Nursing Association

Nurse Linegar, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate, carries out the work of this Association, which is subsidized by the Rutland County Council to the extent of £100 per annum.
During the year ended March 1st 1939 109 cases were attended, of which 26 were midwifery and 3 maternity cases.
3,542 visits were paid, as compared with 3,535 in the previous year.
There are 550 subscribers to this Association.

Langham & District Nursing Association.

The County Council makes a grant of £100 per annum to the funds of this Association, which undertakes work in the villages of Ashwell, Barleythorpe, Burley, Langham, Whissendine, and midwifery and maternity work only in Braunston, Brooke, and Leighfield.
Nurse Keay, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate, carries out the work.
The following is a record of the work done from July 1st 1938 to June 30th 1939 :-

Midwifery cases	13
Maternity cases	3
Ante-natal visits	109
General visits	2,308
Casual visits	407

There are about 260 members of this Association.

Empingham & District Nursing Association.

This Association is subsidized by the County Council to the extent of £110 per annum, and undertakes work in the villages of Empingham, Edith Weston, Egleton, Exton, Hambleton, Horne, Lyndon, Manton, Normanton, Whitwell, Gunthorpe, and Martinsthorpe.
The work is now undertaken by Nurse Allen, C.M.B., and the following is a record of the work done from July 1st 1938 to June 30th 1939 :-

Maternity cases	5;	visits	140
Midwifery cases	17;	"	238
Ante-natal visits			211
General visits			700
Casual visits			300

There are 247 members of this Association.

Greetham & District Nursing Association

This Association undertakes work in the villages of Greetham, Clipsham, Cottesmore, Barrow, Market Overton, Thistleton, and Stretton.
The work is undertaken by Nurse Kelly, who was succeeded by Nurse Kilduff in June 1939.
The following is a record of the work done from July 1st 1938 to June 30th 1939 :-

Midwifery cases	26;	visits	259.	Post-natal visits	5
Maternity cases	6;	"	27;	General visits	1,972
Ante-natal visits	117.				

There are approximately 150 members of this Association, which is subsidized by the County Council to the extent of £110 per annum.

Ketton & District Nursing Association

This Association receives a grant of £100 from the Rutland County Council, including a special grant of £10 for the services of the Nurse, who assists the County Medical Officer with tuberculosis and venereal disease work when the County Health Visitor is on holiday. The area includes Ketton, North Luffenham, Tickencote, Tinwell, and Tixover.
The work is carried out by Nurse Slater, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate. The following is the record of the work performed from September 1st 1938 to August 31st 1939 :-

Midwifery cases	2;	visits	51
Maternity cases	4;	"	81
Ante-natal visits			94
Post-natal visits			10
General visits			671
Casual visits			301

1,208 visits were made, as compared with 2,252 in the previous year. There are 231 subscribers to this Association.

Rutland Benefit Nursing Association.

This Association has a staff of 3 nurses, who undertake general nursing in the homes, and maternity cases in the following villages :- Braunston, Burley, Cottesmore, Edith Weston, Egleton, Empingham, Normanton, Exton, Glaston & Bisbrooke, Hambleton, Lyndon, Manton, Market Overton, Whissendine, and Whitwell.
The Rutland County Council pays this Association the sum of £3 for each maternity case attended.
The following is a list of the cases attended during 1938 :-
18 confinements, and 16 general cases, including heart trouble, senile decay, pneumonia, rheumatic fever etc.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There were 5 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis during the year, a decrease of 2 on last year's figure. The deaths assigned to this cause since 1910 are as follows :-

1910 - 13;	1911 - 16;	1912 - 12;	1913 - 12;	1914 - 15;	1915 - 9;
1916 - 9;	1917 - 14;	1918 - 11;	1919 - 8;	1920 - 10;	1921 - 13;
1922 - 11;	1923 - 5;	1924 - 5;	1925 - 8;	1926 - 10;	1927 - 7;
1928 - 8;	1929 - 10;	1930 - 10;	1931 - 4;	1932 - 10;	1933 - 7;
1934 - 5;	1936 - 5;	1937 - 7;	1938 - 5.		

The number of deaths, and the rates per 1000 of the population as estimated for 1938, in each area are as follows :-

Oakham Urban District	1	Rate	.30	(.0)
Oakham Rural District	1	"	.16	(.68)
Uppingham Rural District	1	"	.17	(.34)
Ketton Rural District	2	"	.74	(.38)
Administrative County	5	"	.27	(.39)

The Oakham Rural District has the lowest rate, and the Ketton Rural District the highest.

Two of the deaths occurred in men who were resident at the Leicester and Rutland Asylum. They had never been seen by me. Another death was recorded in a woman aged 59. She was only notified a week or two before death. She was not seen by me. The fourth was seen by me in consultation with his private doctor. He was an interesting case in that he had, some 14 years before, been operated on for cancer of the alimentary tract. He had well marked disease and was aged 66. He did not avail himself of Sanatorium treatment. His home was an excellent one. The fifth case was seen and treated by me. He was a case of great severity. In addition to the lungs the mouth and tongue were seriously affected. He was admitted to Hospital.

The Reports of the Registrar-General are not to hand, but owing to the courtesy of other County Medical Officers I am able to give the tuberculosis death rate in the following counties :-

Cheshire	.39;	Leicestershire	.38;
Gloucestershire	.46;	West Riding, Yorkshire	.38

All their rates show a decrease on those of last year, but none of them are so good as Rutland.

The number of new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year, and the number of deaths under these two headings, are given in the following table :-

	New Cases Notified				Deaths			
Age Period	Pulmonary. M.	Pulmonary. F.	Non-Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary. F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary. M.	Non-Pulmonary. F.
5- 10	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
15- 25	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
25- 35	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
35- 45	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
45- 55	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
55- 65	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
65 & over	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Total	6	4	4	1	4	1	0	0

There were 10 new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified.

They were assigned to the following areas :-

	Males.	Females
Oakham Urban District	1	0
Oakham Rural District	1	1
Uppingham Rural District	2	2
Ketton Rural District	2	1
Administrative County	6	4

In addition one female was transferred from Leicestershire, one male from Huntingdonshire, and one male from Northamptonshire. These are included under " Supplementary Notifications. "

The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the Registers of Notification kept by the District Medical Officers are :-

Oakham Urban District	Males	6	Females	3	Total	9
Oakham Rural District	"	4	"	6	"	10
Uppingham Rural District	"	7	"	9	"	16
Ketton Rural District	"	3	"	2	"	5
Administrative County	"	20	"	20	"	40

There are, therefore, 40 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the Registers, which is an increase of 10 on last year.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, nor was any action called for under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT

During the year 61 persons were examined or treated in connection with the Dispensary, as compared with 67 in 1937; 58 in 1936; 52 in 1935; 58 in 1934; 63 in 1933, and 73 in 1932.

469 examinations of these patients were made by the County Medical Officer, as compared with 508 in 1937; 551 in 1936; 415 in 1935; 403 in 1934; 495 in 1933, and 614 in 1932. Eight contacts were examined, and one of them showed signs of disease. Twenty-eight consultations were held with medical men. 58 samples of sputum were examined, and 16 X-ray photographs were taken.

The Nurse made 46 visits to the homes of consumptives.

Twenty-six of the 61 persons examined were insured; 30 were the dependents of insured persons, and 5 were non-insured.
34 were males and 27 females.
Twenty-six of the 61 persons were found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. Six of the 26 were found to be in the first stage of the disease, 5 in the second, and 15 in the third stage of the malady.
In None of the six in the first stage of the disease was tubercle bacilli found; in all five of those in the second stage of the disease tubercle bacilli had been found, and in all the 15 in the third stage had tubercle bacilli been found.
One of the 6 cases in the first stage left the County immediately after the examination, 5 are greatly improved, and 4 of them are at work.
Two of the 5 cases in the second stage are doing well and are at work. Two are improved but not at work, and one left the County after a short stay. Two of the 15 cases in the third stage of the disease are improved and are at work; 4 are improved but not at work; 6 are worse, and 3 are dead.

During the year I performed 63 artificial pneumothorax inductions and refills on two patients. 15 of these refills were performed by me at St John's Hospital, Peterborough and the remainder in the patient's homes or at the Dispensary at Ketton. One of these two is doing well but is not at work. The other was admitted to Creaton Sanatorium and had adhesions cut. He came back, never did well, and finally died during the early part of 1939, succumbing to tuberculous meningitis.

Five cases of surgical tuberculosis were seen during the year, comprising one case of tuberculous knee, one of the kidney, one of the wrist, one of the spine, and one of tuberculous glands.

The case of tuberculous glands was treated at Stamford Infirmary. Unfortunately the case is complicated by disease of the lungs, but the glandular disease is arrested. The case of spinal disease is arrested. The patient suffering from renal disease died.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT

On January 1st 1938 three adult males and two adult females were in Sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis. During 1938 two adult males and one adult female were admitted to Sanatoria.

Two males and one female were discharged during the year, and at the end of the year 3 males and 2 females were still in Sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis. Altogether 5 persons were treated in Sanatoria for pulmonary tuberculosis.

One male in the T.B. minus group was discharged as quiescent, and 1 male and 1 female in Group. III. T.B. plus were discharged as non-quiescent.

In addition two males were admitted to St John's Hospital, Peterboro'. One was discharged during the year unimproved, and one died there.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis in Rutland during 1938. One adult male suffering from tuberculous disease of the knee joint was in residence at a Sanatorium at the beginning of the year. He was discharged as quiescent and is now at work. Another male case is still in Hospital suffering from spinal disease. A case of tuberculous knee in a school-boy was in residence at Stamford Infirmary during the year.

VENEREAL DISEASE

The Scheme has been carried out on the same lines as heretofore. Fifty-one persons presented themselves for treatment or advice for the first time during the year 1938, as compared with 30 in 1937; 54 in 1936; 45 in 1935; 52 in 1934; and 38 in 1933. 27 were males and 24 females. Seven males and one female were known to have received treatment at other Clinics for the same infection.

Of the 51 new patients one male and one female were found to be suffering from congenital syphilis, and one female was found to be suffering from tertiary syphilis. One male patient with syphilis had been treated at other Centres. Two cases of syphilis (one male and one female) whose names had been removed from the Register, returned for treatment during the year under review.

Twenty of the 51 new cases (13 men and 7 women) were found to be suffering from gonorrhoea. One male resumed treatment after a period of absenteeism, and 6 males and 1 female had received treatment for gonorrhoea at other Centres. Six males and 14 females were suffering from conditions other than venereal.

Altogether then 76 patients attended the Clinic for treatment or advice during the year 1938, as compared with 63 in 1937; 90 in 1936, and 89 in 1935.

Five males and one female with gonorrhoea were discharged as cured, and one male suffering from syphilis was discharged as cured.

One male in the later stages of the disease ceased to attend before completion of cure, and one male was transferred to another Centre.

Three men and one woman suffering from gonorrhoea ceased to attend before completion of treatment, and 2 males ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure.

Fourteen (11 men and 5 women) suffering from gonorrhoea were transferred to other centres.

At the end of the year 19 cases of syphilis (9 men and 10 women) were under treatment, and 8 cases of gonorrhoea (4 men and 4 women). The total number of attendances was 1,650, compared with 1,223 in 1937; 1,601 in 1936; 1,327 in 1935; 1,446 in 1934, and 1,106 in 1933. The attendances are greater by 427 than last year.

434 of these 1,650 attendances were for intermediate treatment, i.e., treatment usually undertaken by male or female nurses, and 1,216 were for treatment by the Medical Officer, as compared with 1,007 in 1937, and 1,352 in 1936. 765 of the 1,650 attendances were made by Rutland patients; 551 by Kesteven patients; 188 by Soke of Peterborough patients; 53 by patients living in Holland (Lincs), 68 by Northamptonshire patients, and 5 by Travellers.

376 injections of arsenobenzene compounds were given - 127 more than last year. In addition 465 injections of Bismuth preparations were given, as compared with 365 last year.

Fifty-four samples of blood were examined for the Wassermann reaction of syphilis, as compared with 47 last year. One sample of exudate from a primary sore was examined for the Spirochaete-Pallida.

28 samples of blood were examined for the Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test, as compared with 33 in 1937. 94 smears were examined for gonococci, of which 12 were examined by the County Medical Officer.

In Leicestershire (pop. 302,600) 298 new cases were seen.

In Gloucestershire (pop. 343,600) 199 cases were treated, and 6,425 attendances were made. In Cheshire (pop. 729,400) 752 new cases were seen, and 26,760 attendances were made. In the West Riding of Yorkshire (pop. 501,100) 1,449 new patients were seen, and 67,036 attendances were made. Reports from other areas are not available, but it would appear that the attendances of Rutland patients are most satisfactory. This, I think, is accounted for by the fact that I treat a considerable number of patients in their own homes, and that a Clinic is held at Ketton on Sunday mornings.

During the year under review only 37 samples of blood and other substances from cases of suspected syphilis were sent by medical practitioners to the Manchester Public Health Laboratory.
20 medical men practice in Rutland, but only 4 sent samples for examination. One practitioner sent 23 samples; another 9, another 4, and the last, one.
Although the blood test is of vital importance, yet it must not be slavishly followed. In all laboratories a certain number of false positives are returned, and also a certain number of false negatives. Thus a case of phlyctenular Keratitis was returned as positive by one Laboratory. As there was no supporting evidence of syphilis I took two further samples. Both were negative. I also took the blood of the father and mother and all their sons and daughters. They were all negative.
On the other hand a man with locomotor ataxia and a Charcot's joint was returned as negative by one Laboratory and as positive by another. Too absolute attention to the Wassermann reaction results in delay of treatment of cancer. A patient with an obvious rodent ulcer of the eyelid and a positive Wassermann reaction was referred to me as a certain case of syphilis. I at once sent him for radium treatment to London, where my opinion was confirmed and a cure has resulted. In recent years three cases of cancer of the tongue have been referred to me because the blood reaction was positive.
A lady was advised to attend my Clinic because of vaginal discharge. This she refused to do for over a year. When at last she attended she was found to have advanced cancer of the neck of the womb.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS 1913 and 1927.

On January 1st 1939 thirteen males and twenty females were in approved Institutions. Four of the males were at Stoke Park Colony, 2 at Mountsorrel Public Assistance Institution, 2 at Princess Christian's Colony, and 5 at Stretton Hall Institution.

Eleven of the 20 females were accommodated at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution, 6 at Stretton Hall, 1 at Stapleford Public Assistance Institution, ~~a~~ 1 at Seafield House near Liverpool, and 1 at St Mary's Home, Alton.

Four defectives (2 men and 2 women) are resident at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution and are in receipt of Poor Law relief.

Five persons are under Guardianship. Two males are under the Guardianship of their parents, and another male is under Guardianship in a Nursing Home at Peterborough. During 1939 he was removed to Stretton Hall Institution. One female is under the Guardianship of the Brighton Guardianship Society, and one female is under the Guardianship of her parents. Two males and one female are in the State Institution at Rampton for Criminal Defectives.

Thirty-five males and thirty-five females were under Statutory Supervision during the year. Of these, 48 are feeble minded (24 males and 24 females); 20 are imbeciles (10 males and 10 females); and 2 are idiots (1 male and 1 female).

At the beginning of the year 1939 there were - apart from educational cases - a population of 115 mentally defective persons known to the Officers of your Authority.

During the year reports on all the mentally defective persons under Statutory Supervision were submitted to the Public Health and Mental Deficiency Act Committee.

In regard to the defectives under Statutory Supervision, 10 assist their parents in domestic duties, 1 is still doing well in domestic work, 2 still go out as charworkers, and one woman works in a laundry. Four of the men work as gardeners, 1 works at a Brewery, 1 assists his father at a garage, 2 work on small holdings, 1 works on a farm, 1 as a window cleaner, and one man works in a quarry. One young man still has a nice little business as a cobbler.

Report on Defectives in Institutions

W.A. Aged 24. Is a medium grade feeble minded man. He is difficult and unstable. He works as a gardener. He is good at games and dances well. He attends Hildenborough Church regularly.

T.T. Aged 36. Is a feeble minded man. He works with the carpenter and house decorator. He is fond of indoor and outdoor games. He attends Church regularly.

N.G. Aged 26. Is a feeble minded woman. She is engaged in domestic work and needlework. She plays cricket. She attends religious services three times on Sunday and at other times.

S.P. Aged 29. Is an imbecile man with the intelligence of a child of 3½ years. He makes coir mats.

J.T. Aged 20. Is a male idiot with the intelligence of a child of 2 years. He is kept occupied with simple handwork.

F.S. Aged 19. A low grade feeble minded youth. He has poor health from bone disease. He is unable to work.

G.W. Aged 20. Is an imbecile man. He works in the tailor's shop.

W.R. Aged 27. Is a male idiot. He works in the gardens, plays cricket and football, darts, skittles etc. He attends religious services.

W.T. Aged 30. Is a feeble minded man. He is very short sighted. He works in the garden and plays the usual indoor and outdoor games.

V.S. Is a feeble minded woman aged 27 with the intelligence of a child of 9. She is sometimes sullen and at other times emotional. She does plain sewing and dormitory work.

L.F. Is a feeble minded woman aged 41. She is employed in kitchen work. She goes to the pictures and attends concerts. She attends Church of England services twice a month.

E.C. Is a feeble minded woman aged 31. She is engaged in domestic work, skips, dances, and plays at ball games.

C.G. Is a feeble minded woman aged 36. She works in the laundry, goes to dances and plays at net-ball. She attends religious services.

A.B. An imbecile young person aged 17. She is engaged in low grade tasks. Is too defective physically, her legs being curled under her, to take part in games, and is too noisy to attend divine services.

O.G. Is a feeble minded man aged 34. He plays cricket, football, and scouts. He works on the land and attends divine services.

C.R. Is a feeble minded man aged 21. He is employed in domestic duties, plays cricket and football, and is visited by the Catholic Priest.

M.L. Is a Mongolian Imbecile aged 18. She attends the school, plays ball games and skips, and is visited by a Priest.

H.B. Is an imbecile man aged 28, who is unable to undertake any occupation or play any games. He attends divine services.

R.W. Is a feeble minded man aged 23. He is engaged in domestic work, plays cricket and cards, and attends religious services.

R.C. Is a feeble minded epileptic man who works at bag making and plays cricket. He attends services in the Institution.

L.S. Is a feeble minded woman aged 32 who acts as a staff maid. Plays whist and net-ball, and attends divine service.

G.Y. Is a Mongolian Imbecile aged 22. He weeds in the gardens, but plays no games. He attends services in the Institution.

B.P. A feeble minded female aged 21, occupied in domestic duties. She plays net-ball and ball games, and attends divine service.

There are 11 feeble minded female defectives at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution. Six are employed in domestic duties, 1 is employed in the laundry, 2 are employed in the kitchen, and 2 do no work of any kind. All attend religious services at the Institution each Sunday morning, and are visited by the Chaplain once a week.
They are accommodated in a separate block, the Day Rooms being equipped with wireless and indoor games. A small lawn has now been laid down in front of their block. During the Winter months the local Branch of the Women's Institute organize a weekly class at the Institution for the purpose of teaching sewing, rug-making etc. The patients are taken on country walks on Saturday afternoons, varied occasionally by visits to the local cinema.

A series of concerts are arranged each Winter and an annual outing to the Sea takes place once a year. An allowance of sweets is now made each week to all patients.

In the event of an Air Raid, a cellar has been allocated to the Defectives, which is situate immediately below their own Block.

BLIND PERSONS ACT

At the end of the year 1938 there were 34 registered blind persons in Rutland - the same number as last year. 31 of these were in receipt of old age pensions, and 1 other received a pension from the Royal Blind Pension Society. 25 were in receipt of a weekly grant from the Leicester Institute for the Blind. One person is in the care of St Dunstan's, and one is in a Home for the Blind.

Three Rutland patients are being trained industrially at the Leicester Workshops and are living in lodgings in Leicester.

There were no persons employed as home workers during 1938.

33 were at home. Five blind persons are Braille Type readers and 1 a Moon Type reader. 17 lessons in raised type reading were given during the year. 520 visits were paid to the Rutland blind persons by the Home Teacher - Miss E. Knowles, to whom I am much indebted for this information.

During the year 1938 two new cases were registered, one blind person died, and 3 removed from the County. Two patients came into the County from other areas.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Forty-eight samples were submitted to Dr Bernard Dyer for analysis during the year, as compared with 50 last year.

All the samples were satisfactory, and no legal proceedings were taken under the Act during the year.

The 48 samples consisted of :-

Lard	5
Butter	4
Cheese	4
Margarine	3
Sugar	3
Vinegar	3
Suet	2
Coffee	2
Self Raising Flour	2
Cake Flour	3
Rice	2
Ground Rice	1
Tapioca	1
Baking Powder	1
Egg Powder	1
Cream of Tartar	1
Cyder	1
Cydrax	1
Curry Powder	1
Pepper	1
Chicken, Ham & Tongue Paste	1
Corned Beef	1
Cocoa	1
Cake	1
Biscuits	1
Breakfast Food	1
Total	48

Cydrax is a most attractive temperance beverage. So pleasant is it that my suspicions were aroused as to the presence of alcohol. It was found to contain the very small amount of 1.34 per cent of alcohol, equal to 2.3 per cent of proof spirit. This is just above the legal limit of 2 per cent.

HOUSING

Oakham Urban District

Dr O'Connor states that 18 houses were inspected, and 35 inspections were made. During the year 8 houses have been erected by the Council, and 13 by other bodies or persons. 2 houses were unfit for human habitation, and 9 more were not in all respects fit for habitation.
Four Demolition Orders were made, and 10 houses were demolished.
The Council has a site in readiness for 8 more houses.

Oakham Rural District

Dr O'Connor states that 123 houses were inspected, and 256 inspections were made. 58 houses were unfit for human habitation, and 52 were unfit in certain respects. 29 houses were rendered fit by informal action.
Sixteen Demolition Orders were made, and 3 houses were demolished.

Eighteen new houses were erected by the Council during the year. Eight more are in course of erection, and a further 16 are to be erected this year. 48 houses have been erected at the Cottesmore Aerodrome. The houses erected by this Council at Cottesmore are let at 5/3d a week, which includes rates. Each house has a small parlour and a large kitchen. The bathroom and copper lead out from the scullery.

Uppingham Rural District.

352 houses were inspected, and 1,430 inspections were made. 103 were totally unfit for human habitation, and 40 were partially unfit. 37 houses were rendered fit. 50 Demolition Orders were made, and 5 houses were demolished. 9 houses have been demolished and 8 partially demolished in Clearance areas. Four houses have been built by the Council and 36 more are promised. 5 houses were built by private enterprise.

Ketton Rural District.

Dr Hawes states that in Ryhall two houses were built by private enterprise. During the year great activity was displayed by this Council, 12 houses having been built at Ketton, 12 at Ryhall, 6 at Essendine, and 4 at Tinwell.
I would specially call your attention to the admirable layout of the 12 houses at Ryhall, which are built round a central grass plot. The whole resembles a Cathedral Close.
183 houses were inspected for defects, and 183 inspections were made. No unfit houses were found and only one partially unfit.
No Demolition Orders were made.

Overcrowding

Oakham Urban District.

Two houses containing two families were overcrowded, 16 persons dwelt therein. 5 new cases were reported during the year. 6 cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, and the number of persons concerned was 41.

Oakham Rural District

Seven houses containing 7 families were overcrowded. 46 persons dwelt therein. 20 cases of overcrowding were relived during the year, and the number of persons concerned was 20. No houses again became overcrowded.

Uppingham Rural District.

Seven houses were overcrowded, 7 families dwelt therein, consisting of 49 persons. No new cases were reported. 8 cases of overcrowding were relieved, and the number of persons concerned was 37.

Ketton Rural District.

Four cases of overcrowding were relieved during the year, and 30 persons were concerned in this overcrowding. No houses have again become overcrowded.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926

Since my last Report two houses at Wing have been converted into one excellent house. There are good outside offices, washhouse, scullery and larder. There are 3 satisfactory living rooms and 4 bedrooms, one of which is very small and will be used as a boxroom. One of the bedrooms has a fireplace.

At Ayston the old and dilapidated Rectory has been converted into an excellent small house with 2 excellent living rooms, a large kitchen, scullery with sink, and a water-closet. Upstairs there are 3 bedrooms and a bathroom. Another excellent piece of work is the restoration of an ancient and picturesque house at North Luffenham. The roof has been raised and spouted. Two lofty bedrooms have been made and there are two good living rooms downstairs. A good larder, and scullery with sink have been provided.

At Uppingham at the bottom of Adderley Street 5 houses have been thoroughly repaired, and scullery, coal houses, and water closets provided, and through ventilation secured. The yards have been well cemented. At South Luffenham you have approved of a scheme which will provide 5 cottages out of 8 old properties. At Morcott a house has been thoroughly repaired. It has a good large living room, a parlour, and a scullery with a sink and copper. There are 3 bedrooms, one with a fireplace. The approach to the house is concreted, and a good washhouse has been provided. Six houses are to be re-conditioned at Exton. Two houses at Barrowden are to be similarly dealt with. A cottage at Thorpe-by-Water has also been satisfactorily repaired. It has two good living rooms downstairs, a small kitchen with sink and copper, and a large well ventilated pantry. The area around the house is well concreted. A pail closet has been provided.

At Lyddington you decided to reconstruct 4 Tudor cottages and convert them into three. At the time of writing one house has been completed.

It is a three roomed cottage. An excellent living room is provided with a picturesque beamed ceiling. The house is lighted by electricity. The scullery contains a sink and copper, and the village water supply is laid on. The sanitary convenience is a water closet. The two bedrooms are rather small.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

In Oakham the public supply has continued to prove satisfactory and no curtailment was necessary throughout the year. In 23 instances the public supply was laid on. Six samples of well water were chemically and bacteriologically unsatisfactory.

In the Oakham Rural District a temporary shortage is reported at Whissendine. The piped supplies at Empingham, Market Overton, and Manton are reported to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

It appears that the piped supply at Cottesmore will be purchased by the Local Authority. It has already been extended to the Aerodrome. Langham, Ashwell, and Edith Weston are still in urgent need of a public supply.

In the Uppingham Rural District, Caldecott will in the next year or two be supplied from the Corby Reservoir. The following villages in the Uppingham District are still in urgent need of a water supply :- Barrowden, Belton, Bisbrooke, Glaston, Morcott, Seaton, North, and South Luffenham.

In the Ketton Rural District Ryhall is still without a satisfactory supply. It could easily be supplied from Stamford, and I believe that this course is being adopted. At Great Casterton the Toll Bar end has a conducted supply, and this is now used for the new Central School.

SCAVENGING AND POLLUTION OF STREAMS

The new Oakham sewage works are working satisfactorily and produce a good effluent. No important extensions have been made.

There are no privies and only 6 cesspools in the Oakham Urban District. There are still 71 pail closets, 11 chemical closets, and 950 water closets. 79 pail closets were converted during the year.

In the Oakham Rural District up-to-date methods of sewage disposal are urgently needed at Whissendine, Langham, Market Overton and Cottesmore. Braunston and Barleythorpe are the only villages with modern installations. At Cottesmore Aerodrome a modern sewage system has been laid down. At Langham consulting engineers have been called in.

There are still about 320 cesspools in the district. Privies number 57, pail closets 1,005, and water closets 285.

In the Uppingham District there are 55 privies, 920 pail closets, and 630 water closets. 10 privies and 26 pail closets were converted to water closets. The town of Uppingham urgently needs a disposal works similar to those recently built at Oakham. Dr O'Connor advises the calling in of a sanitary engineer. Belton has just been provided with works, which consist of a detritus tank of 31,000 gallons capacity. Thence the sewage passes to the percolating filter of 24 feet diameter and 6 feet deep. The filter material is blast furnace slag. From the filter the effluent passes to a humus tank of 570 gallons capacity.

In the Ketton Rural District a weekly system of scavenging is maintained at Ketton, Ryhall, Great Casterton, and Essendine.

With regard to scavenging, the town of Oakham refuse is collected weekly and tipped in an old brick field. All night soil is collected before 7-30 a.m. The Council possesses two suitable refuse carts.

In the Oakham Rural District Cottesmore, Exton, Empingham, Greetham, Langham, Market Overton, and Manton are scavenged by contractors weekly. Partial arrangements exist at Ashwell, Barrow, and Whissendine.

Cesspools at Empingham are emptied by contract.

The town of Uppingham is scavenged weekly by direct labour.

Monthly collections of rubbish are made at North Luffenham and Morcott.

Periodical collections of tins, bottles etc are made in some villages.

Scavenging similar to that adopted by the Oakham Rural District is needed at North and South Luffenham, Morcott, Barrowden, Preston, Wing, Seaton, and Lyddington.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a tabular statement of the number of cases of notified infectious disease, the number admitted to Hospital, and the total deaths :-

Disease.	Total cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Diphtheria	46	44	4
Scarlet Fever	4	1	0
Paratyphoid	1	1	0
Pneumonia	13	0	8
Erysipelas	10	0	0
Poliomyelitis	3	2	0
Puerperal Fever	2	2	0
Total	79	50	12

Two cases of scarlet fever were reported from Braunston and one at Cottesmore. One case occurred in the Ketton Rural District. It was isolated at Stamford Infirmary.

In January 1938 two cases of diphtheria in the same family were notified from South Luffenham. No further cases occurred in that village or in the Uppingham Rural District. In the first week of April 1938 one case occurred at Thistleton, and another at Ashwell. In the second week of April three cases were notified at Oakham, 1 at Stretton, and 1 at Burley. During the third week of April another case was notified at Oakham. In the first two weeks of May six cases were notified in Oakham. I then asked Nurse Neal to keep the Oakham Infant School under observation, and during that time 25 children with diphtheria germs in their throats or noses, or both, were discovered.

In spite of this 6 more cases occurred in May, and 4 more at Egleton - about a mile distant from Oakham. In June four more cases were notified in Oakham, but 3 of these were cases of diphtheritic paralysis, the date of origin of the acute attack being uncertain. 6 cases were notified in October, and 2 in November from the town of Oakham. In January and February 1939 some 6 cases were notified from the town of Oakham. During 1938 thirty-two cases were notified from Oakham and 14 from the following villages :-

Egleton	4;	Cottesmore	2;	Empingham	2;
Whissendine	2;	Ashwell	1;	South Luffenham	1;
Stretton,	1;	Burley	1.		

During the epidemic a campaign was inaugurated advocating immunization. A large response was made. Immunization was undertaken by the Oakham Doctors. The following are the number of cases immunized :-

Oakham Rural District :- 903, and a further 15 only partly done.
Oakham Urban District :- 343 - not including children immunized privately by the Oakham Doctors.
The following additional children were also immunized in the Oakham Urban District :-

69 living in the Oakham Rural District,
26 " " " Ketton " "
12 " " " Uppingham " "

The method consisted of 2 injections of alum precipitated toxoid.

Three cases of poliomyelitis were notified, 1 from the Ketton District, 1 from Gunthorpe in the Oakham Rural District, and 1 at the Uppingham Public School in a boy aged 17. The case at Gunthorpe was removed to the Melton Isolation Hospital, and the one at Uppingham was treated at the School Sanatorium.

Thirteen cases of pneumonia were notified, 2 in Oakham, 4 in the Oakham Rural District, and 7 in the Uppingham Rural District. 3 of these 13 died. 514 swabs were examined for the diphtheria bacillus.

4 bloods were examined for enteric fever, and one sample of cerebro-spinal fluid.

During the year the Ketton Rural District Council contracted with the Melton Mowbray Isolation Hospital for the admission of cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, the enteric fevers, encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas, puerperal fever, and cerebro-spinal fever at a cost of £85 per annum and a weekly charge of £1-1-0 per patient.

EPIDEMIC DISEASE

The principal epidemic diseases are small-pox, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, and diarrhoea under 2 years of age. There were 5 deaths from these diseases, 4 from diphtheria, and 1 from diarrhoea under 2 years of age. The epidemic death rate is therefore .27 as compared with .22 in 1937; 0.5 in 1936; nil in 1935, and 1.16 in 1934.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There is no public abattoir in the County of Rutland.

There are 4 registered and 1 licensed slaughter house in Oakham. 11 inspections of the premises were made. No seizures of unsound meat were made. 10 inspections of meat shops were made. Four unsound hams were surrendered voluntarily.

At the beginning of the year there were in the Oakham Rural District 14 licensed slaughter houses,and 12 at the end of the year. One carcase of a cow weighing 485 lbs was condemned, and parts of one cow and one pig were condemned for tuberculosis.

27 pigs were destroyed for swine fever in the Parish of Barrow.

26 inspections were made during slaughter, and 80 more at other times.

In the Uppingham Rural District there are 14 slaughter houses. 13 are registered and 1 is licensed. 121 inspections of slaughter houses were made other than at times of slaughter, and 42 during slaughter. No carcases were condemned.

In the Ketton Rural District there are 3 registered slaughter-houses. 131 carcases were inspected. No unsound meat was found.

MILK.

In the Oakham Urban District there are 8 retailers of milk on the Register, including 6 with no premises in the Oakham District. Only 3 inspections were made. There are 7 producers and 7 inspections were made. A firm which had a licence for bottling and retailing Tuberculin Tested milk ceased to do this in Oakham.

In the Oakham Rural District there are 140 cowkeepers on the register. 82 inspections of their premises were made. 3 premises were found to require cleansing and 3 were cleansed. 12 were found to require structural alterations or improvements and 9 were remedied. Two had faulty utensils and 2 were remedied.

In the Oakham Rural District there are 19 accredited producers and 1 tuberculin tested establishment for tuberculin tested milk.

In the Uppingham Rural District there are 88 producers and 103 inspections of their premises were made. 10 were found to require cleansing and 10 were cleansed. Structural alterations were required in 3 and carried out in 3. In the Ketton Rural District there are 37 dairymen. The number of inspections of premises was 517. The results were satisfactory in 509. 123 inspections were made during milking time. 8 contraventions of the regulations were detected. Nuisances were abated in 7. It is curious to note that these figures are exactly the same as those for last year.

Mr MacEwan informs me as to the work under the Milk (Special Designations) Order. There are now three businesses licensed as Tuberculin Tested concerns - an increase of 2. One of these is a dealer. The others are situated at Langham. 34 Grade A. Licences have been granted, viz.,

Ketton	1;	Great Casterton	2;	Tixover	1;	Oakham	1;
Hambleton	2;	Langham	1;	Braunston	3;	Tickencote	1;
Wing	1;	Cottesmore	1;	Exton	1;	Ridlington	4;
Greatford	1;	Ingthorpe	1;	Tinwell	2;	Egleton	1;
Stoke Dry	2;	Market Overton	1;	Brooke	1;	Lyddington	1;
Uppingham	2;	Pilton	1;	Thistleton	1;	L. Casterton	1.

Owing to the courtesy of Mr I.P. MacEwan, the Agricultural Organizer, I am able to give the following particulars :-

Veterinary Inspections of Accredited Herds.

Total number of Veterinary Inspections	146
Total number of cows examined	2, 805

Milk Samples collected during 1938.

Routine Tests	163
Re-tests	64
Qualifying	12
Advisory	6
Total	235 *

* Out of this number 13 were taken from Tuberculin Tested Herds.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT

There are two factories in the Oakham Urban District and 4 inspections were made. 15 inspections of factories without mechanical power were made. No defects were found. There were 2 inspections of factories in the Oakham Rural District. 22 inspections of factories without mechanical power were recorded. Defects of cleanliness were discovered in 1 and were remedied in 1. There are two factories in the Uppingham Rural District, a Laundry and a Gas Works. 6 inspections were made. 4 inspections of factories without mechanical power were made. A want of cleanliness was found in 4 and 4 were remedied.
At Ketton there is a large Cement Works about which complaints are stil made as regards the unpleasant smell of the fumes. These complaints come more from neighbouring villages than from Ketton itself.
The smoke seems usually to be carried away from Ketton village.
A much taller chimney has now been erected.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON.

Ketton,
Stamford.

Accredited Herds

At the end of 1937 there were two producers of Tuberculin Tested milk, one at Longthorpe and the other at Thornhaugh. There were 21 accredited producers, 4 at Marholm, 1 at Longthorpe, 2 at Helpston, 2 Glinton, 1 Werrington, 1 Peterborough, 2 Eye, 1 Maxey, 1 Gunthorpe, 1 Fengate, 1 Borough Fen, 1 Eastfield, 1 Wansford, 1 Wittering, and 1 at Castor. Three more licences were granted during the period under review.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT

The Report of the Medical Officer of Health to the City of Peterborough not being to hand, I am unable to state what has been done under this heading in the City in 1937. In 1936 twenty-two inspections of Factories were made, 118 of workshops, and 14 of work-places. 3 written notices were sent in. 3 were for want of cleanliness and 2 on account of unsuitable sanitary accommodation. All 3 were remedied. Four out-workers lists were received.

In the Peterborough Rural District 27 workshops are on the register, and 16 visits were paid. With the exception of Brickworks at Eye, a Paper Mill at Helpston, a Mineral Water Factory and Poultry Appliance works at Peakirk, all are small one man businesses.

In the Barnack Rural District 9 inspections of workshops and work-places were made.

CONCLUSION

As in former years, so now, I thank the Public Health Committee for their ever ready help, invariable kindness and consideration, and Nurse Bean and Nurse Mc'Phillips for their loyal and able support.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON.

Ketton,
Stamford.